

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

NO 970

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.
For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.
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No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1854.

After our reply to the Union on Saturday respecting the Philadelphia election, we feel it to be a matter of conscience to soften, by any crumb of comfort that falls in our way, the effect of that terrible *bouleversement* on our neighbor. We stated that the result at Philadelphia was a *Whig victory*; the Register of that city—a neutral paper, we believe—says it was only a *Democratic defeat*. We subjoin the statement of the Register in its own words:

"The victory of the opponents of the Administration is complete and overwhelming. It is not a *Whig* victory, nor is it claimed as such by the Whigs themselves. It is a *Democratic defeat*. And for several thousands of the adverse majority, if not the whole of it, the Administration may thank Nebraska. Will they now learn wisdom? We fear not. Though they bray a fool in a mortar with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor BAKER, in his inaugural address, says nothing directly of the Nebraska bill, but commends the course of the President generally, as having justified the high confidence reposed in him, and as entitling him to the continued cordial support of an "intelligent and patriotic people."

The following is a copy of the anti-Nebraska resolutions which have been introduced into the House of Representatives, and are to undergo discussion prior to the election of United States Senators:

Resolved, That the State of New Hampshire re-affirms the principles promulgated by her House of Representatives in 1850: "That the people are bound by no compact, expressed or implied, to suffer the introduction of slavery into territory now free, and that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any territory without its prohibition by positive law."

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was in violation of the principles: was unnecessary, impolitic; a breach of faith with the North, dangerous, and wrong.

Resolved, That the course of Geo. W. Morrison and Geo. W. Kittredge, a portion of our delegation in Congress, in resisting such repeal, receives the hearty and united approval of the people of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That the course of Harry Hibbard, Moses Norris, and Jared W. Williams, the other members of our delegation, in voting for such repeal, was in opposition to the wishes of the people of the State, treacherous to freedom, and the great cause of equality and human rights, and meets our decided reprobation.

JOHN S. WELLS and HARRY HIBBARD are named as the Administration candidates for Senators, but they have not yet been formally nominated. The Democrats proposed to assign the election for Tuesday next, but on the motion of a Whig the time was extended to Friday by six majority.

The Democrats of Arkansas have nominated A. B. GREENWOOD and ALBERT RUST as their candidates for Representatives in the next Congress, to be voted for in August next.

INDICTMENT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.—The San Francisco Transcript of the 16th May says:

"The Grand Jury empaneled in the United States District Court have returned a true bill of indictment against the Consul of France, PATRICK DILLON, for violation of the neutrality laws in enlisting men in the army of Mexico. The bill is similar in specification and detail to that found against LOUIS DEL VALLE, the Mexican Consul, with the exception that only two persons, the names of whom are given, form the party alleged to have been enlisted. This is an interesting addition to the Challenge affair, promising a full and complete statement for the recent and remarkable 'anti-venues' peculiarities of Monsieur Dillon, together with developments which it is expected will occasion considerable embarrassment to certain parties who have not yet figured in the matter, and who at this time are particularly partial to obscurity. The necessary papers for the arrest of Monsieur Dillon were issued yesterday evening."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—A letter dated at Lima on the 11th of May says:

"On the 1st instant most shocking accident occurred on this coast. A large armed ship, belonging to the Peruvian navy, called the *Mercado*, had been sent to a small port some three leagues north of Callao to bring up troops. The steamer *Senac* was sent with orders to tow the *Mercado* back to Callao. The tow-lines broke, and the ship drifted against a rock, where she bilged, and, swinging clear, sank, carrying down with her 820 men, 731 of whom perished, the captain and most of the officers among them."

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—We received by the last mail from California the first number of a newspaper published at San Francisco, and printed in Chinese characters. Its title, we understand, rendered into English, is the *Gold Hill News*. We literally cannot tell its head from its tail, its top from its bottom, or whether it is in verse or prose, although to our obscure vision it looks a good deal like the former. The friend who sends us this strange-looking piece of typography says, waggishly: "On perusing it you will find a vast deal of matter entirely original, [no doubt,] besides the latest news from the Celestial Empire. It is published, as you will perceive, weekly, and I think you will find it to be a very valuable exchange paper, as you may depend it has nothing copied from other journals." It is very certain that no other journal will copy from it.

THE PAN-HANDLE RAILROAD.—This road, the right of way for which has been more than once asked and refused by the Legislature of Virginia, has been made independent of permission from the Legislature. The last Wells-Burden Herald says:

"The rails are now down for the entire length of the Pan-Handle railroad in Virginia, extending from the Ohio river to the Pennsylvania line, and the locomotive daily traverses it without let or hindrance. On the Pennsylvania portion operations are in a state of forwardness."

EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST.—The Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a letter dated June 5th, states that a few days previous "a company of six hundred Ohio emigrants started for Nebraska. There is considerable of a tide setting that way from this quarter. Most of the parties now going out are preliminary surveying parties, but they will be followed by an unprecedented flow of emigration as soon as there can be any line secured to the lands."

Last week seven hundred Germans passed through Cincinnati for Oregon, and seven hundred and thirty for Nebraska. Minnesota is filling up with unparalleled rapidity. The roads leading to it through Iowa and Wisconsin, it is said, are literally crowded with teams and stock belonging to immigrants.

SURRENDER OF THE CALIFORNIA FREEBOOTERS.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE OF MAY 16.
The steamer *Southerner* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing San Diego dates to the 11th instant and Los Angeles to the 12th.

Among the passengers are Mr. Wm. Walker and the few expeditionists who, through thick and thin, have adhered to his fortunes. They are in custody of the United States authorities, and some of the most conspicuous will be brought before the Commissioner this morning for preliminary examination.

On the 16th of April Walker and his party, which consisted of thirty-five men, started from the Colorado at Howard's Point. On the 12th they arrived at La Calantra, or Warner's ranch, where they were taken prisoners, and the defense had been recommended by Melendrez, and that Lieut. Carroll and John Fatten had been taken prisoners and executed as such.

On the 7th of May, as the filibusters neared the State line, they were met by a detachment of United States troops. As they crossed the line they surrendered themselves to Capt. H. S. Burton and Lieut. J. McKinstry, under whose charge they were brought to this city as prisoners, for violating the United States neutrality laws.

AGREEMENT.

The undersigned, representing respectively the Government of the United States and the (so-called) "Republic of Sonora," have agreed as follows:

Col. William Walker (President of the Republic of Sonora) and party agree to surrender themselves to the United States as prisoners, to abide an investigation of their alleged violation of the act of 1812, in reference to the neutrality of the United States, on the following conditions, to wit:

Major J. McKinstry and Capt. H. S. Burton, of the army of the United States, agree to provision and quarter Col. Walker and command at San Diego until the arrival of a steamer, when they shall be furnished with transportation to San Francisco, upon condition of reporting themselves (under the direction of Capt. Burton) to Major Gen. J. E. Wool, United States Army, at San Francisco, as prisoners on their parole of honor.

At anchor off Lunto, California, May 8, 1854.
J. McKinstry, Brevet Major U. S. Army.
H. S. Burton, Capt. U. S. Army.
Wm. Walker, Pres't Republic of Sonora.

[Whilst in Lower California thirteen of the party were killed, (two of them having been shot by order of Walker,) three died, and one was lost in the desert.]

HAWAII, (SANDWICH ISLANDS.)

For the financial years 1842 and 1843 the revenues of this kingdom were \$48,842. During the years 1850 and 1851 they reached \$315,735. In 1853 the revenue was \$326,000. The adoption of the Maine Liquor Law is in agitation in Hawaii, but the Minister of Foreign Relations opposes it as detrimental to the finances of the kingdom. During the year 1853 one hundred and nineteen foreigners were naturalized, fifty-three being Americans; and in the same period 12,011 acres of public lands were sold for \$15,065. There are 423 public free schools taught in the Hawaiian tongue by native teachers, 344 being Protestant schools and 79 Catholic. In these schools 12,205 children are taught. The natives are anxious to learn the English language, and those who do not will soon be strangers on their own soil. 14,689 gallons of liquor were drunk during the year, and the convictions for crime were 3,173, of which number 1,059 were for drunkenness. 1,974 marriages were licensed during the year. The statistics of the births and deaths for the last three years compare thus:

	Births.	Deaths.	Decrease.
1851	2,424	6,792	3,368
1850	1,850	5,225	972
1849	1,513	8,026	6,513

The Legislature met on the 8th of April, the King opening the session with a speech in which he recommends the passage of laws to render vaccination compulsory throughout the islands, and the establishment of a permanent board of Health. He also recommends the establishment of a mint, savings bank, a loan for the improvement of the harbor of Honolulu, and the organization of a permanent military force.

A number of petitions against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States had been presented to the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee on the 20th reported as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred several petitions from Hawaii, Niihau, and Oahu, relative to the annexation of these islands to the United States, beg leave to make the following report:

"That they have examined the above petitions, and find that the matters therein prayed for do not come within the scope of the duties of this House as prescribed by the Constitution; that it is a subject belonging exclusively to the treaty-making power, the King and his Privy Council, and that this House can take no action in the premises until it is submitted to them by the King, should he deem such course wise and proper."

"That we have the highest confidence that his Majesty will take such action in the matter as he shall deem for the best interests of the nation, and this House will co-operate with his Majesty in any action he may take in the premises to the fullest extent of their power under the Constitution."

"Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that all petitions on the subject be referred to his Majesty the King, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN MAINE.

The "Morrill" Democrats of Maine held a Convention at Portland on Wednesday. C. G. TALBOT, of Farmington, presided. Resolutions were passed lamenting the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and pledging efforts to restore it; declaring that all compromises had now ceased to be obligatory; and tendering thanks to members of Congress who resisted to the last the Nebraska bill. ANSON P. MORRILL was by acclamation nominated as a candidate for Governor. He was present and made a speech. He denounced the Nebraska bill, and said that, although the Legislature had before its passage almost unanimously voted against it, he had no doubt that all the old line Democrats would be whipped into the support of the measure within three months. Mr. Morrill declared that those who supported him would uphold a man inflexibly opposed to the Nebraska bill and determined upon its repeal. He was ready for the fight, and he cared not by whose side he was fighting.

ACCIDENT FROM A CULPABLE PRACTICE.—A serious accident occurred at Mayville, (Ky.) on the 6th instant, by the upsetting of a hack, filled with persons returning from a funeral. A little child, one and a half years old, was fatally injured, and died the next morning. The mother of the child was dangerously injured, one man much bruised and otherwise hurt, whilst the rest escaped with slight bruises. The drivers were racing at the time of the accident, which would have been even more disastrous if the horses had not stopped when the carriage was overturned and shattered. Suit will be instituted against the owners of the hack, and heavy damages no doubt recovered.

The New York papers announce the death of Mr. CHAS. C. WRIGHT, the well known medalist, who executed the gold medals ordered by Congress for Generals Taylor and Scott and the celebrated medal for Mr. Clay. He had no superior in his profession in this country, and was in private life a most amiable and excellent man.

Wm. E. Roberts, a young man of genteel appearance, from Pennsylvania, has been convicted of arson at New Orleans, in setting fire to his store, the contents of which were valued at \$206, and on which he had an insurance of \$4,000. The punishment is imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

SPANISH VIEWS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF JUNE 7.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 24th of May devotes over four columns to an elaborate examination of the charges of outrage, injustice, and iniquity preferred by the Washington Union and other journals against the Spanish Government in its relations to the United States. That our readers may comprehend the view taken of the question by the official journal of the Cuban authorities, we shall succinctly epitomize the article in the *Diario*, confining ourselves to a rapid condensation of its statements and positions.

The *Diario* commences the array of grievances with the case of the seizure of the American vessels *Susan Lord* and *Georgiana*, which, it says, was fully justified, and in an illustration of the impartiality of Cuban justice, and of the benevolence of the Queen, since liberty and pardon were granted to those who had rendered themselves amenable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an unsuccessful attempt at invasion.

The firing upon the *Falcon* in August, 1851, and on the American schooner *Lamarine*, in February of the same year, are next investigated. The *Diario* admits that these were really outrages they would have called for reparation, but contends that these vessels repeatedly refused to hoist their flag when summoned to do so, and that this refusal was intended to provoke a difficulty.

The expulsion of the *Crescent City* from Havana on the 3d October, 1853, and the prohibition by the authorities to send her mails ashore, is treated by the *Diario* as follows:

"The *Crescent City* sought to impose laws on our port, wished to assume the position of a foreign fortress with a Spanish port, wished to exercise the right of introducing conspirators into the country to insult our authorities to their face, after having defamed them in New York. It was necessary to make her understand that in the port of Havana Spanish laws and authorities alone prevailed, and that she had failed to respect them could not be admitted into our territory. But who does not know that the obstinacy of the attempt of the supercargo supplied a new cause of difficulties, and brought about another wish-for 'bone of contention.' (*pallo de discordia*)?"

The case of the detention of the *Ohio* in March, 1852, during three days, in Havana, is treated as an absurd complaint; it being a universally acknowledged precept of municipal law that useful and necessary sanitary laws may be maintained, though they may create individual hardships.

The boarding of the schooner *Manchester* by a Spanish vessel of war, and her detention for twenty-four hours, is treated by the *Diario* as a lawful act. The schooner was found among the small islands of the coast, having deviated from her route without apparent motive. The Spanish cruisers were on the look-out for clandestine expeditions at the time, and boarded her. The *Diario* adds that the *Union* ought not to complain of this, since the *Manchester* had got aground and was relieved and taken into port without any charge for salvage having been made.

The next charge is that in February, 1853, and subsequently, the mail sacks of the United States were broken open by the authorities of Cuba. This, says the *Diario*, was done in consequence of the immense number of seditious papers, tending to subvert the Government, with which the mail bags were filled. It argues that the act was justified by existing laws, which interdict the admission of such documents, and that while the law stands on the statute book the authorities cannot be censured for enforcing its execution.

The seventh accusation is the arrest, during the month of May of the same year, of three American sailors on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. This the *Diario* admits and justifies, adding that the sailors were released upon establishing their innocence, and that the United States would have acted similarly had the case been reversed.

The other outrages referred to by the Union are the arrest in 1850-51 of two American citizens, and the expulsion of two more in 1853. The *Diario* declares that the first two were wrongly suspected of filibustering at a period when the country was threatened with a "piratical invasion;" the third was expelled for conspiring against the printing of incendiary proclamations, and the fourth was banished at the request of his own father, whose family had been disgraced and ruined by his disorderly conduct. The *Diario* implies that these four individuals, though claimed as citizens by the United States, were subjects of the Queen of Spain.

The case of the *Black Warrior* closes the catalogue of complaints. This, contends the *Diario*, is purely a case of enforcement of the revenue and port laws, and is so viewed by American journals, and by the moderate portion of the press of the United States.

In the note addressed by Mr. SOLIS to the Spanish Government he mentions a number of causes of complaint not referred to by the Union, and on the other hand omits all notice of three of those stated by that journal, alluding only to three of the latter. The *Diario* undertakes to examine Mr. SOLIS's charges. One of them is that in 1844 the Spanish Government of the remission by the authorities of the island of certain articles of consumption in consequence of the hurricane in 1844. The damage to American commerce is estimated at two hundred dollars, which the *Diario* considers a somewhat insufficient motive for plunging two nations into war.

A third source of complaint is stated by Mr. SOLIS to be that of the heirs of Alexander Azañe and of a captain of a vessel named Gofoal, who were ruined by the compulsory payment of certain duties. The *Diario* does not profess to know the merits of these cases, but objects them by that of the captain of the Spanish brigantine San Jose, who was dismissed a steady sailor by a storm off Cape de Gape, which was dismissed a steady sailor by a storm off Cape de Gape, which was dismissed a steady sailor by a storm off Cape de Gape.

The case of a citizen of the United States arrested at Sagua La Grande in 1850, and that of a shot fired at the *Black Warrior* in March, 1853, are dismissed by the *Diario* with the remark that it is not aware whether any claims have been based upon these occurrences.

The case of the vessel *North Carolina* figures largely in Mr. SOLIS's note. The *Diario* acquiesces in this affair, in that the *North Carolina* was wrecked in November, 1850, at Gualeco, on the southern coast of Puerto Rico, and the crew were taken to Mayaguez, and lodged in the barracks of the infantry during the judicial investigation of the affair. They were detained longer than was necessary by the Marine Assessor, who resided at the capital of the island. An American war frigate, learning the facts, made preparations for fight, but was deterred by the warlike attitude of the people of the island, and the captain of the Port was superceded. The *Diario* says that that officer might have been guilty of neglect, but not of an outrage.

The last complaint urged by Mr. SOLIS against the Spanish Government is its refusal to allow American vessels to enter its ports on the footing of foreign vessels. The *Diario* is not aware of the motives of that Government in this determination, but maintains that, though it may be a legitimate subject of friendly negotiation, it cannot be regarded as an outrage.

The *Diario* terminates its long review by avowing its astonishment that the *Black Warrior* affair should be regarded as an outrage, when, according to the Union, the American Republic had patiently tolerated for years at least twenty-two insults and offences. It extols the justice of Spain, condemns the conduct of the filibustering spirits of the United States, but acknowledges that there are many amongst us who are honorable and worthy citizens, illustrious orators, and profound statesmen.

MORE RIOTING IN BROOKLYN.—We learn through the Telegraph that the Sabbath exercises of street preaching from Brooklyn yesterday, with their usual riotous accompaniments, the "Angel Gabriel" and other fanatics held forth. During the disturbances that ensued pistols were discharged by some of the rioters and several persons were wounded.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY ON NEBRASKA.

The following resolutions, adopted at the State Convention held at Portland on the 7th instant, express the sentiments of the "Morrill" Democrats of Maine on the Nebraska question:

Resolved, That we deeply lament the atrocious of the Missouri Compromise in the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and we hereby pledge ourselves so to exercise the right of suffrage as shall most speedily and effectually result in its restoration.

Resolved, That the pretence that Congress has not the power to enact such laws as the ordinance of '37 is not only false and groundless, but at variance with the known views of the framers of the Constitution, as well as with the entire practice of the Government for more than half a century.

Resolved, That, in consequence of the action of Congress in repealing the Missouri Compromise, all compromises on the subject of slavery have ceased to be obligatory as such, and we hold ourselves at full liberty hereafter to agitate for their modification or repeal, as the circumstances may demand, from time to time demand.

Resolved, That we are not prepared to concede to the slave, and with slavery in the States we propose not to interfere. We plant ourselves upon the platform of the Constitution, with a firm determination to "ask nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." That we are not prepared to concede to the slave, and with slavery in the States we propose not to interfere. We plant ourselves upon the platform of the Constitution, with a firm determination to "ask nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

Resolved, That we are willing that the South should have every right they can claim under the Constitution; but when they demand that slavery shall be installed above freedom, and insist upon falsifying the Democratic creed, abrogating the acknowledged principles of the Constitution and reversing the settled principles of the Government, for the sole purpose of extending the empire of slavery, so as to establish and perpetuate its supremacy, we should be false to the principles of freedom if we did not meet it with determined opposition.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to all the members of Congress who resisted to the last the passage of the infamous Nebraska bill, and especially to those of our own delegation.

EXPLOSION OF PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

We noticed on Saturday, in the monetary article of the Sun, the virtual explosion of this company, in New York, in consequence of an over issue of stock. Its coal lands, &c., it will be recollected, are situated in the Maryland Allegany region. We have since learned that on investigation of the new owners found that the whole affair was a "take in," the mines owned by the company not being worth the working. Some who caught the first glimmer of the truth, before it was fully revealed, sold out, say at 78, or all the way down to 43. The rest went on and bought coal lands that were worth working, at somewhere about \$300 per acre. If we remember right, we think this new purchase goes by the name of the Caledonia mine. They also procured authority from the Legislature of Maryland to extend their capital two millions of dollars, thus making it three millions. The additional stock they sold, say from \$25 all the way down to \$8. Within a few days it has been suspected that there were over-issues of stock, and on Thursday legal injunction was placed upon their operations. We understand that they confess to an issue of 10,000 shares (\$1,000,000) more than was supposed to be their legal limit; thus making the total up to \$4,000,000; but they claim authority for this under an amendment to their charter. They are generally accused of having exceeded even this amount.

H. Hall, Esq., the president of the company, sailed for Europe, quite unexpectedly, on the 3d instant. The name of the stockholder who sold his list of shares to the New York Board of Brokers. The New York Times says:

"Every thing, it is stated, in the shape of property was assigned three or four days ago, before the legal process was served. But this is not necessarily the end of the story. The stockholders are to be paid in full, and the New York Board of Brokers. The New York Times says:

"We understand that an assignment of the property and effects of the Parker Vein Company was made for the benefit of creditors two or three days previous to the injunction having been served. The assignment will be of course a very important one in the hands of receivers. The committee in the board made an informal report, in which it was stated that, on application to the treasurer of the Parker Company as to its condition, they could not learn any thing definite or satisfactory; thereupon it was ordered that the committee be empowered to employ counsel to investigate the affairs of the company, and to report to the board."

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